C. **Functions**: Table No. 24. 1/1 311

Watch: The appointment and pay of the watchers was usually left entirely to the discretion of the Forest Panchayat President and members. Very often the pay per month varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12, rarely a watcher was paid Rs. 20 or above. There were instances where he was paid only Rs. 6. 465

In Vizagapatam Bayyavaram Forest Panchayat maintained 3 watchers on a monthly pay of Rs. 10 each. In Pedapalli Forest Panchayat of the same district, there were watchers but each got Rs. 6 per month. In Gokivada Forest Panchayat of the same district the pay of the watcher was Rs. 8.

In Anantapur Dhemaketupalli Forest Panchayat paid Rs. 15 to each of its watchers. In Kurnool East Ramalkota Forest Panchayat paid one watcher Rs. 12 per month and another Rs. 14 p. m. In Jonnagiri, the watcher was paid Rs. 16 p. m.

In Bellary, the pay of the watcher similarly varied from one Forest Panchayat to another.

Lease Amount: The most important item of expenditure in the budget of the Forest Panchayats was the lease amount as it would be noticeable from the table. This depended partly on the extent of the forest area and consequently on the number of coups filled up. 311 652

After these two main items of expenditure i. e. the pay and dress of the watchers and the lease amount paid to the Government, what remained was not very often adequate to spend for the functions extended to the Forest Panchayats, as for instance, maintenance and repair of cairns, the preservation of fuel reserves, the protection of forest from illicit grazing, fire, etc. The paucity of funds was in general responsible for the unsatisfactory nature of the Forest Panchayats in most instances.

The working of the Forest Panchayats in the Ceded Districts was far superior to the working of the Forest Panchayats in any other part of the Presidency. There were of course various levels observable. 311

In Vizagapatam, for instance, they were notorious for their backwardness.

Plantation: Plantation of trees, development of nurseries, repairs of ponds and reconstruction of cairns were the duties which few Panchayats could either afford or care to undertake and finish. Accordingly we found some Forest Panchayats with good finances and doing good work, some with good finances and still doing bad work, 311 313

 [See p. 218, category 316.—Analyst]

31: Slater S-5 (1916-1917) 1918 AW1 India
Telugu AW17

242 The people think that these are all visitations of goddesses and [782] accordingly offer a sheep, or pig, or a white hen or cock as a sacrifice.

232 *Cattle diseases—Kurama.*—The ox or cow when it suffers from this refuses food, shivers, suffers as from cold. *Domma*—Shivering, swelling of the stomach and purging. *Chalidomma*—Swelling starts at some portion of the body, extends to the neck and proves fatal. *Nalupu jadyam*—Purging and dying. *Gundasala*—The heart bursts in this. *Musara*—Ulceration all over and refusal of food.

Medicines are prepared out of omum, assafœtida, turmeric, pepper, onions and like articles and some medicinal herbs found in woods and forests.

Up till now no assistance has been given by the Agricultural department.

313 Fuel is obtained from the jungle near by. Wood for building and implements is obtained from the Avulapalle forest, a magnificent forest abounding in good game, belonging to the zamindari itself. The distance from here is about a dozen miles.

342 *The village.*—The depressed castes live in circular thatched huts. Everything is dirty inside and out. The dwelling is circular consisting of but one room which serves for all purposes. Generally the diameter of the house is about 22 feet.

There are thirty houses in the caste village; three are terraced, none tiled, one earthen-roofed, all the rest thatched.

[437] The ryots occasionally exchange lands to get their lands continuous. Field huts are used only at harvest time.

463 *Subsidiary industries.*—There are no weavers at all now. [276] Handspinning was once practised when cotton was raised locally, but abandoned about thirty-five years ago, because cotton is no longer raised.
465

Crafts.	Working time.	Earnings.	Remarks.
Blacksmith ...	About 75 per cent.	Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per annum.	He does not work every month. It is at harvest times that he gets manuls called *thirijanus* and *mers*. These amount to about three or four putties; 1 putti = 160 Madras measures [i.e., 400 lb.—Ed.]
Dommara ...	Almost always.	Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per annum.	Makes wooden combs.
Potter	Do.	Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 per annum.	Not only sells to others, but also gets the same manuls as the blacksmith from the ryots at harvest time.

438 *Village trade.*—Wood required for agricultural and industrial purposes is purchased in the forests belonging to the zamindari above mentioned. Iron implements are purchased in Punganur, or Chouldepalli.

The nearest market is Kandur, a village 3 miles off.

Whatever is grown in the village and required for household purposes is retained by the villagers. The rest is all sold.

361 There is a local road which passes by this village running from
489 Somala to Kalikiri. This local road connects with the trunk road running from Punganur to Chandragiri. The nearest railway